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OF THE

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION

MADRAS.

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MADRAS

Editor:
SHRI R. GANESAN

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Vol. I MAY 1962 No. 8

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THE

Journal of the Chemists and Druggists' Association

MADRAS-3

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ASSOCIATION

Editor

SHRI R. GANESAN

Vol. I — MAY 1962 — No. 8

The Role of Associations

It is a happy augury that due to the three five year plans, the public as well as the other sectors in Trade and Industry have begun to realise the usefulness and necessity of having good associations to ventilate their grievances, hold discussions, etc. The Governments - both Central and States - have also realised that it is always desirable and useful to have contacts with associations to understand the problems of the respective sections of Industry and Trade. In the present tempo of industrial development followed by the expansion of TRADE and INDUSTRY, the stage has come that it is all the more necessary to have well-knit associations of each sector. During the past five or six years functional associations are on the increase and each association bestows earnest attention to the problems confronting the concerned industry or trade.

The Pharmaceutical Industry in India has not advanced to the same extent as some of the other industries. At the end of the Third Plan Period, it is certain this industry also will be at par with the others, thanks to the Public Sector Projects with the collaboration of Russians and equally efficient American collaboration with the private sector. Though there are separate associations for the manufacturers of Pharmaceuticals, they have not grown to such a stature as other functional associations like Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association etc. Since all the major Pharmaceutical concerns are located in the States of Bombay and West Bengal, no association has been started for the Southern Zone comprising of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala. Since all these four States are backward in Pharmaceutical industry, it is high time that the manufacturers in these states meet at a common place and form an Association to pin-point to the Governments and other Associations, their peculiar problems in the South.

It is desirable that an Association for each Sector *viz.*, Manufacture, Distribution, Import, Wholesale, and Retail Trades is encouraged as only separate Associations can analyse the problems that face their sector. Composite associations are put to embarrassment sometimes when the interests of each sector are at cross-purposes.

The Manufacturers are being represented by PAMDAL, the Pharmaceutical branch of the AIMO, the Pharmaceutical section of the I. C. M. A. and the Indian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Calcutta. The Wholesalers, Distributors, Importers and

Views expressed in the Journal are not necessarily the views of the Association.

—EDITOR

Retailers are having the All India Federation of Chemists and Druggists and State Associations for representing their cause. The retailer, besides being represented by the Federation and State Associations is being ably handled by the All India Retail Chemists Association as also some State Associations for Retailers only. The District Associations mainly consisting of retailers are also doing their bit of service in their respective areas.

Though the Governments - Central and States - have generally accepted the principle of giving non-official representation in the various Boards and Advisory Committees to recognised associations, it is a little depressing that the Health Ministries - Centre and States - are not helpful to the extent necessary. It is time for them to follow the procedure adopted by the Ministry of Industries and Commerce both in Centre and States. Unless and until the Ministry recognises that without proper non-official representation of members having the requisite qualifications to serve the Committees, it is no exaggeration to say that things will progress only at a snail-slow pace. May we draw the attention of the concerned Ministries to take effective steps early in this matter, so that all the associations will have more enthusiasm and earnestness to work harder in rendering service to their members.

Having said this, it is proper to give a friendly advice to the associations. The members including the Manufacturers have not yet fully realised the importance and the useful role of associations. The problems - major and minor - that confront each sector every day due to the enormous in-roads that Governments have made into the Industry and Trade can be solved satisfactorily only by making the associations well-knit and stronger by increased membership The associations by having such large representative membership will be in a position to focus attention of the Governments - Central and States - on the various problems that await solution and also place before them constructive and concrete solutions for proper implementation.

An Association for the Retailers is more important as they are the largest in number and spread over the entire country. Most of them know only the regional language which places them at a handicap as most of the Acts that govern the Industry are *Central Acts and are in English*. Their problems vary from State to State and in some cases from District to District.

The responsibility of the Association has become much greater now in view of their large membership and also the recognition - to a limited extent - given to them by the Governments. The Office-bearers should make it a point to be thorough with A to Z of the concerned trade or industry as only then, it will be possible for them to understand the problems and realise the difficulties of their members and present the same to the Governments in an effective and constructive way for timely solutions of the problems There can be a few sub-committees within the managing committee to study each subject and prepare a note for the use of all members. The representatives of various associations have to meet every quarter for discussion to enable them to find out solutions for problems facing each Sector. Besides, such meetings give opportunities of having contacts with one another which are really beneficial. It is desirable the office bearers tour their area and meet the members in each place to ascertain their views on various matters. They have to issue periodical circulars and be in correspondence with the Governments regularly and systematically explaining to them clearly and in unambiguous language the requirements of their members. Only by constant touch with the Government, it is possible to achieve the object though to a limited extent.

We appeal to all the Chemists and Druggists in the State and elsewhere to become members of one Association without delay and if they are already members in one, it is useful to become a member of an All India Association too. In these days of ACTS and RULES, any trade or industry is bound to be handicapped and undergo difficulties if they do not have powerful associations to take up their cause.

—★—

New Soviet Antibiotics

BY

Professor V. ARUTYUNOV, D.sc. (Medicine).

A new antibiotic, called *erythromycin*, has recently been discovered by Professor Z. Yermolyeva, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. In tests made in Moscow and Leningrad clinics it has yielded good results in the treatment of pneumonia, pleurisy, scarlet fever and quinsy and after lung operations. Arrangements have been made for the mass production of *erythromycin*.

Other new antibiotics proposed by Soviet scientists include *nistatin* developed in the USSR Research Institute of Antibiotics. It has the effect of alleviating, or entirely eliminating the accessory phenomena caused by other antibiotics, such as the growth of certain microscopic fungi in the organism. These fungi always form part of the microflora in the intestinal tract of healthy people, but their number may be increased by the use of some antibiotics which break the biological balance established in the organism between the various microbes.

The microbes sensitive to antibiotics perish while other fungi reproduce actively and may cause undesirable results in weak patients. In these cases *nistatin* has proved a very useful remedy.

In the last few years the staff of the Research Institute of Antibiotics have obtained penicillin preparations which can be used more widely than ordinary penicillin. Treatment with *bicillin* or *acmonovocillin*, for instance, requires considerably less injections than treatment with ordinary *penicillin*.

Phenoximethylpenicillin and *penicillinecmolin* are two new preparations developed on the basis of penicillin. They can be given orally, thus avoiding frequent intramuscular injections to the patient. Penicillin iodine-ether has a peculiar property: it accumulates selectively in lung tissues and is therefore irreplaceable in the treatment of lung diseases.

Streptomycin has proved an effective remedy against tuberculosis. Could its effect be heightened? Soviet scientists have set that problem and found a brilliant solution. A new preparation of *streptomycin* combined with other anti-tuberculosis substances has been proposed and is applied with good results. These antibiotics are called *streptomycin–PAS*, *streptomycin-Soluside* etc.

The new antibiotics of the *tetracyclin* order are of definite value to physicians. Soviet bacteriologists have developed *tetracyclin* preparations for intramuscular injection. Given in doses ten times smaller than the usual, they have a very strong medical effect, with hardly any accessory influence. *Tetracyclin* is therefore applied to a growing extent in cases of grave inflammatory processes, not only for adults, but also for very young children.

In co-operation with clinicists, Soviet microbiologists and bateriologists continue the search for more effective antibiotics without an accessory effect. In the interests of health protection, the next in line are substances against virus infections and malignant tumours. This problem has been set and a large group of researchers are working on it.

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News, Notes and Comments

CEYLON GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Tender for the Supply of Sulfamethoxypyridazine, Etc.

Tenders are invited by the Government of Ceylon for the supply of Sulfamethoxypyridazine, etc. *Due at 10 a.m. on 19-6-'62.*

Tenders may be sent by surface mail or air-mail, but should reach the Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Health, Colombo, on or *before 19th June, 1962.*

Tenders should be priced in the currency of the country of origin and in Ceylon currency.

All prices quoted shall be effective for a period of at least two months from the date of closing of tenders. Preference will be given to firm offers.

The following particulars should be stated in the tender :—

(*a*) Name of Manufacturer and Address ;
(*b*) Country of origin ;
(*c*) Date of Manufacture ;
(*d*) Quantity offered ,
(*e*) Price ;
(*f*) Standard ;
(*g*) Packing and delivery terms ;
(*h*) Banking reference.

The successful tenderer must be prepared to furnish a Performance Bond supported by a guarantee from a reputable bank or Fidelity Company operating in Ceylon up to a maximum of 5% of the value of the supply, if so required by the Tender Board or the Director of Health Services.

For further particulars, tender forms etc. please write to the Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Health, P.O. Box No. 500, Colombo, Ceylon.

Import Policy for Drugs and Medicines for the Year April 1962 - March 1963

The following Public Notice (No. 30-ITC (PN) 62, dated the 31st March, 1962) has been issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry :—

Attention of the importers is invited to List III of Appendix 19 to the Red Book for the year April 1962 - March 1963 wherein the import policy for specified items of drugs and medicines has been indicated. The quota of 50 per cent shown in Column 3 against item No. 42 - Vitamin C (Ascorbic acid and its salts) excluding preparations thereof may be deemed to have been amended to read as 25 per cent. The remaining entries against this item will remain unchanged.

(*I. T J. April 14, 1962*)

Drugs Licence Fees—Change in Account head

P. No. 131 D. 1/62.

Office of the Drugs Controller,
Madras State, Madras-6.
Dated: *12-4-1962.*

Sub.:—Budget - Accounting classification-change in number of the Major heads - Instructions to the Drugs Inspectors - Regarding.
Ref.:—This office P. No. 64, Bud./62 dated 4-4-62.

Copy communicated for information and future guidance.

The Drugs Inspectors are requested to instruct all the sales concerns, and manufacturing concerns in their jurisdiction to remit the amount pertaining to the Drugs Control Administration under the correct head of account " XXIII Medical K. Miscellaneous Receipts under Drugs Act 1940 " instead of ' XXVII Medical K. Miscellaneous Receipts under Drugs Act 1940 "

The Drugs Inspectors are also requested to inform the above fact to the concerned Chemists and Druggists Association for their information.

(By Order)

True copy/forwarded/by order
(Sd) ———
Superintendent

K. P. SARATHY,
Assistant State Drugs Controller.

To All the Drugs Inspectors in Madras City.
All the Drugs Inspectors of all districts except Kanyakumari District through the District Medical Officers concerned.
The President, Chemists and Druggists Association, No. 1, Memorial Hall Street, Madras - 3.

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Sales Tax Advisory Committee

The Sales Tax Advisory Committee at the State level met in the Cabinet Room of the Secretariat Buildings, Fort St. George, Madras, at 11 a.m. on Saturday the 21st April 1962, under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. R. Venkataraman, Minister in charge of Commercial Taxes. Shri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., Commissioner of Commercial Taxes and other Officers were also present.

Shri G. K. Sanker, the President of the Association attended the meeting. The following subjects sponsored by the Association and included in the Agenda were discussed.

(1) Penal interest for non-payment of tax.

(2) Levy of penalty on monthly payments of provisional tax.

(3) Attempts of assessing officers to bring to assessment level even small accounts.

(4) Adding of penalty to assessment itself.

As regards item (1) Mr. Sanker pointed out that Government never pays any interest on refunds of excess amounts of tax paid by dealers however big the amount might be and however long it may take for the amount to be refunded. There was therefore no justification to charge penal interest on late payment of tax as such a provision is unilateral.

In regard to item (2) it was explained that the monthly payment of provisional tax is an accepted arrangement and the actual assessment of the tax payable is to be finalised after the accounts are checked. So, any levy of penalty on delayed payment, of this provisional advance payment of tax is neither just nor warranted by the provisions of the M. G. S. T. Act.

Item (3) Mr. Sanker said that although in the interests of administration some officers may feel justified in attempting to bring up even small accounts to assessment level, such things should definitely be discouraged.

As regards the last item (4) Mr. Sanker pointed out that adding penalty to assessment itself deprives the dealer of the opportunity to appeal against the assessment or the penalty.

To this, the Chairman suggested that an appeal could be preferred both against the assessment and the penalty as well.

The Minister also assured consideration of the question of levy of penalty on Sales Tax.

The President of the Association at this stage informed the Chairman that there had been a strong pressure from a large section of members to represent to Government that the Sales Tax on Drugs and Medicines could be changed from the present 2 p. c. multipoint to a single point levy of anything between 3 and 5 p. c. As however this item was not included in the Agenda, he was not formally making any suggestion to discuss the matter.

The Chairman replied that an Expert Committee was going to be appointed soon to consider and review the working of the M. G. S. T. Act as a whole and this question might also be considered by the said committee.

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Pharmaceutical Industry and Retail Trade

In its 'Editorial' of the April 1962 number, the "Chemist and Drugstore News" Bombay has rightly pointed out the deplorable lack of real knowledge and understanding of each other's problems between the "manufacturer" and the retail trader in Drugs *viz.*, the 'Chemist'. It is really an anamoly that although about 60 p.c of Pharmaceutical products pass through retail dealers, the manufacturers barring few exceptions, are not generally so much interested in either understanding or appreciating the difficulties of the dealers or taking suitable remedial measures.

It is the Chemists' own business and look-out to see that he is not drowned in the whirlpool of competing products which are flooding the markets every day in new shades, colours and patterns, competitive prices and the consequential internal competition. Although the Chemist may not be directly responsible for his unenviable plight today, yet, it is for him to seek out the remedy

First and foremost there should be unity and understanding amongst the 'Retailers themselves. All should follow up certain fundamental principles of fixed uniform selling prices by common consent preferably and this should be possible by representative associations tackling the problem regionwar.

We are glad that the All India Retail Chemists Association, the Delhi State Chemists Association and the Madras Chemists and Druggists' Association are all working in this direction already. But, all the same, it is equally important that a closer liaison is built up between the Retail Chemists and the Pharamaceutical Manufacturers by the latter inviting larger number of Chemists to all the Conferences and conventions of Manufacturers and giving the suggestions, proposals and ideas of Chemists especially in regard to problems like packaging, promotion, new products etc., due consideration in all such conferences as suggested by the "Chemist and Drugstore News". This should definitely go a long way to establish better relations between the Industry and Trade and help to promote healthier progress and all round prosperity both to the Industry and Trade.

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Fair Customer :—" Of course, I want my shoes to be plenty large enough but at the same time they must look smart and neat, you know ".

Salesman :—" I understand perfectly, madam. You want them large inside and small outside. I have just what you require ".

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Government Hospitals in Big Cities

The decision of the Union Health Minister to appoint a Committee to enquire into the working of Government Hospitals in Delhi and other major cities has been universally welcomed and the newspaper reports go to confirm that the tragedy of lives being lost due to neglect and delayed medical attention is not confined to Delhi Hospitals alone.

Commenting on this decision, the Hindu of Madras writes in its sub-leader under date 2-5-1962 that "serious emergency cases do not receive the prompt and competent attention they need."

Continuing the paper says, "The major problem we have to reckon with is the enormous growth in the demand for hospital facilities, while the supply has been lagging woefully behind. It is a common sight in the Madras General Hospital, for instance, to witness frightfully over-crowded wards, with patients stretched all over the floor and in between beds because there are not enough beds for all the patients. As the strength of doctors, nurses, orderlies and others is fixed in terms of the number of sanctioned beds, the heavy over-crowding prevents anything like the attention which every patient expects to get and ought to receive. In the casualty and emergency departments the number of patients brought in is so large that, with the best will in the world, the one or two junior doctors on duty cannot deal with all the cases quickly or competently."

"An immediate measure of reform, so far as the emergency departments are concerned, is to appoint a larger number of senior doctors who will quickly examine the serious cases as they arrive and arrange for prompt and competent attention to each case according to the needs of the patient. The advance of modern medicine and surgery has made it possible to save valuable lives if the disease is properly diagnosed and the appropriate treatment is given in time."

We fully agree with the above views and commend the suggestion to improve the efficiency of the "Casuality Department" for the immediate consideration of Government.

While on this subject we should also like to draw the attention of the "Administration and Management" of Hospitals to the serious complaints that are received from members of the Drug Trade that Bills on supplies of Drugs and Medicines to Hospitals are delayed inordinately and payments are effected in many cases after 12 & 18 months and even more. This state of affairs is likely to lead to even more serious irregularities and may affect the prestige of Government institutions very adversely. We would therefore suggest the desirability of this evil being nipped in the bud and prompt measures taken immediately to pass the Bills for payment without any avoidable delay.

—★—

"So you suffer from indigestion?" asked the helpful friend.

"Well, what could be better than drinking a pint of warm water after every meal?"

"Indigestion!" was the grim reply.

* * *

"The doctor gave me a powder to cure my husband of drinking. I had to put it in his tea."

"Has it cured him?"

"Yes - of drinking tea."

Association and Its Leadership

BY

G. K. SANKER, *President, AIRMA, Madras.*

Leadership today calls for very different qualities from those which were required when might could establish an empire and power gave authority to rule. Slowly but certainly mankind has developed a corporate sense which recognises the disadvantages of individualism and seeks strength in association. But as man's desire and ability to unite increase with his control of time and space, so his knowledge increases of the vast differences which exist between man and man and between woman and woman. There are differences in ways of thought and action, differences too in ability to perceive and to assess the problems which arise in daily life. At all levels of human association there is need for a leader who can give to a group - whether it be of men, of women, or of men and women together - a sense of common purpose which will find expression in the formation of policy and the handling of problems as they arise. Such problems are universal. They occur between small local bodies in scattered trades just as they do between nations which need to come together internationally. Everywhere leadership of a definite quality is called for, and its lack is often one of the main causes of failure of efforts to better the human lot. Organisations of industrial or professional workers, bodies of citizens coming together to further a social ideal, seek always someone to help them unify their ideas and shape them into an agreed policy.

In India where democratic ideas have helped to mould the social pattern it seems to be assumed that machinery, which is established and works democratically, will of itself produce the leadership needed by democracy.

In the days of freedom struggle stalwarts of the profession sought active political arena. It now lies in the less spectacular but more constructive role of the vigilant watch dog of the rights and general interests of members of the association from the inroads of mentally complex government orders sometimes issued in such a hurry that it leads to hardship and vexation. Our job today is not only to look after the interests of the trade we belong but also to point out the imperfections of enactments stemming from lack of time on the part of Government. It is a task for us to vigilantly scrutinise the innumerable laws that emerge. We will have to perform this task continuously with courage.

In one of my speeches in AIRMA meetings, I had indicated that Government is always anxious to erect artificial barriers between them and the various trade associations. Many of these associations are an inspiration and unselfishly render service to the needy. It is the greatest medium of education and publicity for observance of enacted regulations and adopting uniform policy. It also gives dignity to the trade and profession. But all these importance will not be there unless due recognition is given by the Government Most of these well-established associations can be called as Liaison organizations or even co-operative societies if that can bring a change in the outlook of Government.

My only desire is that an effective link of practical collaboration is established between the associations and Government.

Association News and Notes

Fixation of Retail Prices and Opening and Closing of Chemists Shops

It is welcome news that the Delhi State Chemists Association has constituted a sub-committee to explore the possibility of agreed retail prices of drugs and medicines and hours of opening and closing of shops.

It is needless to emphasise the importance of "Uniform selling prices" in drugs and medicines. The present sad plight of the "retail trade" is more due to unhealthy, suicidal internal competition than to any other single factor. It is therefore upto every Association of Chemists to first of all work for agreed uniform selling prices.

The Madras Chemists and Druggists' Association has already started working in this direction. Regional meetings are regularly being held in the various divisions of the city and very soon a conference of all dealers will be convened to finalise the scheme. We have no doubt that every Chemist and all others who wish well for the Drug Trade and Industry will extend their uuequivocal support to the endeavours of the Association in all possible ways.

Date Expired Products

We reproduce below for the information of our members and readers certain extracts from the Bulletin dated 12-4-1962 of the Delhi State Chemists Association including excerpts from the letter of M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals on the above subject:

Sarabhai's Letter

"......... .. We appreciate the trouble you have taken to write to us in this connection as we are desirous for maintaining the most harmonious relations with the trade.

The following two paragraphs will clarify the company's present policy relating to date-expired goods:

1. If our dealers inform us three months before the actual expiry of any product as to the quantities possessed by them, we direct our field force to assist the dealers in the liquidation of such stocks.
2. In case the dealers have sent us information referred to under point (1) and the stocks still remain unsold, we take back such stocks at 75% of the list trade price.

It has been our experience that whenever timely information is given to us we have had no difficulty in getting the reasonable stocks liquidated through the help of our field force.

As you very rightly pointed out unsold dated products arise out of overstocking and overinvestment and on the top of it lack of adequate control on the stocks by following a "first in, first out" system of issue.

We encourage our salesmen to service the stocks of the retailers during visit and they have special instructions to check particularly dated stocks for nearness of date-expiry and wherever they receive the co-operation of the dealers in this regard, complaints of date expired stocks are rare. We would in conclusion, assure you that our sales policy will always be so designed as to be of the very best service to the pharmaceutical trade..... ...."

(Delhi State Chemists Association, Bulletin 12-4-1962).

Legislation

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue Department: G.O. Ps. No. 1639 dated 9-4-62

Subject :—Tax Central Sales Tax (Madras) Rules, 1957—Provision for using one C form for several transactions of sale upto Rs. 5000/- Restoration of provision in rule 10 (1) ordered.

Order :—Rule 10 (1) of the Central Sales Tax (Madras) Rules, 1957, was amended with effect from 1-4-61 with a view to adopt in this State also the West Bengal System of using one C form in respect of one order irrespective of its value even though the goods may be supplied in several instalments in the course of the year. The provision in the rules, which allowed the use of one C form for several transactions of sale upto Rs. 5000/- was deleted from that date. Petitions have also been received from the Hindustan Chamber of Commerce, and certain associations and dealers containing representations similar to those referred to above. The Government have re-examined the matter and have decided that the concession which was withdrawn from 1-4-61, should be restored and the rules amended. The notification annexed to this order will be published in the Fort. St. George Gazette.

Annexure—Notification

S. R. G. No. A. 349 of 1962

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (3) and (4) of Section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (Central Act 74 of 1956), the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following amendment to the Central Sales Tax (Madras) Rules 1957, published with Revenue Department Notification S. R. O. No A 1385 of 1957 dated the 27th February 1957, at pages 1—10 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* extraordinary, dated the 28th February, 1957 as subsequently amended.

Amendments

In the said rules :—

In rule 10 sub-rule (1) for the first proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted namely :—

" Provided that no single declaration shall cover more than one transaction of sale except :—

(*a*) in cases where the total amount covered by one declaration is equal to or less than Rs. 5000/- or such other amount as the State Government may by a general order notify in the *Fort. St. George Gazette* and

(*b*) in cases where goods are delivered in instalments within the same financial year against one purchase order in respect of the return for the period relating to the first instalment, a declaration in form C covering the entire order is furnished along with the return and in respect of the returns for the period relating to the subsequent instalments delivered within the same financial year, reference to the previous returns and declaration is given in a statement furnished along with those returns

F. S. G. G. May 2, 1962.

Reduction of Excise Duty on Patent and Proprietary Medicines

Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue),

NOTIFICATIONS

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1962

G. S. R. 513. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby exempts the patent or proprietary medicines specified in column 2 of the Table below, from so much of the excise duty leviable thereon under Item 14E of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, as is in excess of the duty specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 of the said table.

TABLE

Sr. No. (1)	Description (2)	Duty (3)
1.	Sera and vaccines ...	Nil
2.	*All other patent or proprietary medicines ...	7½% *ad Valorem*

Gazette of India Extraordinary 24-4-1962.

*In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, in section 2, in clause (f), after sub-clause (ii) the following sub-clause shall be inserted namely :—

" (iii) in relation to patent or proprietary medicines (including medicines having brand name) as defined in Item No. 14E of the First Schedule and in relation to cosmetics and toilet preparations as defined in Item No 14F of that Schedule, includes the conversion of powder into tablets or capsules, the labelling or re-labelling in containers intended for consumers and re-packing from bulk packs to retail packs to render the product marketable to the consumers."

(Members were requested to make a special note of this, and a circular was sent to all members on 28th April 1962).

SPAN OF HUMAN LIFE

" In Sweden a century ago the life span of the average person was 41 years—50 years ago it went up to 52 years—to-day the average Swede lives to be at least 70."

" In India 50 years ago the average person could expect to live 23 years—10 years ago average expectancy of life rose to 32 years—to-day it is 42 years."

(UNESCO Courier)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(Department of Cabinet Affairs)

(Allocation of Business Rules 1961) as amended by the President's Order dated 9th April 1962.

APPENDIX I

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

I. Trade

1. Foreign Trade.
2. State Trading.
3. Protection of interests of Indian traders abroad.
4. Trade Missions and Delegations.
5. International Commodity Agreement other than wheat.
6. International Trade Agreements.
7. Import Trade Control.
8. Export Trade Control.
9. Control of prices of export goods.
10. Trade, Promotion (except promotion of exports of exposed cine films), Publicity and Research.
11. ECAFE and its Committee on Industry and Trade.
12. Export Credit Guarantee.
13. Fairs and Exhibitions abroad and in India; Government Showrooms and Trade Centres abroad.

II. Commercial Intelligence, Statistics and Publications

14. Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.
15. Commercial Publications including periodicals.

III. Enemy Property

16. Reparations (other than German Industrial Equipment).
17. Control of trade with the enemy and enemy firms and custody of enemy property.

IV. Plantation Industries

18. Tea (The Tea Act, 1953); International Tea Regulation Scheme, Export Cess on Tea.
19. Rubber (The Rubber Act, 1947).
20. Coffee (The Coffee Act, 1942).

V. Textiles

21. Cotton Textiles (including Jute).
22. Raw Cotton.
23. All questions connected with supply, prices and distribution of Textiles.
24. Co-ordination of the development of the Coir Industry; the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

VI. Tariffs and Customs

25. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
26. Tariff Policy (The Indian Tariff Act, 1934).
27. Tariff Commission (The Tariff Commission Act, 1951).
28. Tariff Valuation.
29. Tariff Protection to Industries.
30. International Customs Tariff Bureau.
31. Commonwealth Tariff Preferences.
32. Customs nomenclature and similar matters.

VII. All matters relating to the following

33. (*a*) Attached/Subordinate Offices and Semi-Government Organisations :

(i) Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi.

(ii) Tariff Commission, Bombay.

(iii) Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

(iv) Jute Commissioner, Calcutta.

(v) Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

(vi) Controller of Enemy Trading and Enemy Firms and Custodian of Enemy Property.

(vii) Cotton Textiles Fund Committee, Bombay.

(viii) Rubber Board, Kottayam.

(ix) Tea Board, Calcutta.

(x) Coffee Board, Bangalore.

(xi) Coir Board, Ernakulam.

(xii) Indian Trade Representatives Abroad.

(*b*) State Undertakings and Government Corporations :

(i) State Trading Corporation Ltd.

(ii) Export Risks Insurance Corporation Ltd.

APPENDIX II

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

I. Industrial Policy

1. General Industrial Policy.
2. The Administration of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
3. Industrial Management.
4. Productivity in Industry.

II. Industries and Industrial Development

5. Planning, development and control of and assistance to all industries (with the exception of the Industries falling under the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries and Food and Agriculture).
6. Cables.
7. Light Engineering Industries (*e.g.* Sewing machines, type-writers, weighing machines, bicycles, etc.)
8. Optical Glass Project.
9. Light Industries (*e.g.* Plywood, stationery, matches, cigarettes, etc.)
10. Light Electrical Engineering Industries.

III. Chemicals and Drugs

11. Chemical Industries (*e.g* Caustic Soda, Soda Ash. Raw films, Hardboard, Paper and Newsprint, Synthetic Rubber, Tyres and Tubes, Dyestuffs, Drugs and other fine chemicals, Plastics, Soap etc.)
12. Insecticides.
13. Antibiotics.
14. Salt.
15. Power Alcohol (The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948).

IV. Small Scale Industries

16. Coordination of the development of small-scale industries.

(i) Small Scale Industries Board.

(ii) National Small Industries Corporation.

(iii) Setting up of new industries in displaced persons townships and colonies and places where there are heavy concentrations of displaced persons for mitigating their unemployment in the Western Region, *viz*., Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and the Union territory of Delhi.

V. All matters relating to the following

17. (*a*) Attached/Subordinate Offices:

(i) The Development Wing (other than Directorates under the Department of Heavy Industries).

(ii) The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi.

(iii) The Salt Commissioner, Jaipur.

(iv) Government Salt Works.

(*b*) State Industrial Undertakings and Government Corporations:

(i) The National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

(ii) The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

(iii) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Delhi and Alwaye (Kerala State).

(iv) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri.

(v) National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta.

(vi) Hindustan Cables Ltd., Roopnarainpur, West Bengal.

(vii) Hindustan Salt Company Ltd., Jaipur.

(viii) Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.

(ix) Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Madras

(x) Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Bombay.

(xi) National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Nepanagar.

(xii) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., New Delhi.

VI. Trade

18. Internal trade.

19. Inter-State trade; the spirituous Preparation (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955.

20. Control of Futures Trading [the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952].

21. Essential Commodities Act (Supply, prices and distribution of essential commodities not dealt with specifically by any other Ministry).

VII. Trade Marks, Patents and Designs

22. The Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

23. Standards of Weights and Measures.

24. Standardisation of International products and raw materials; the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952.

25. Patents and Designs (The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911).

VIII. Village Industries

26. Development of Handloom Industry (The Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development—Additional Excise Duty on Cloth Act 1953).

27. Coordination and development of village industries including Khadi and Handicrafts.

28. Ambar Charkha.

29. Sericulture.

30. Development of Gur and Khandsari Industry.

IX. All Matters relating to the following

31. Attached or subordinate offices and semi - government organisations and government corporations:

    (i) Economic Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.

    (ii) Forward Markets Commission, Bombay.

    (iii) Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, Bombay.

    (iv) Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.

    (v) Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay.

    (vi) All-India Handloom Board, Bombay.

    (vii) Khadi and Village Industries Board.

    (viii) Central Silk Board, Bombay.

    (ix) Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampur.

    (x) All-India Handicrafts Board.

    (xi) Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.

APPENDIX III

Department of Heavy Industries

1. Manufacture of heavy engineering equipment for all industries including coal mining equipment.

2. Heavy Machinery Project.

3. Foundry Forge Project.

4. Coal Mining Equipment Project.

5. Heavy Electrical Equipment Project.

6. Machinery Industries including Machine Tools and Steel manufacture.

7. Auto industries, including tractors, earth moving equipment and diesel engines.

8. Heavy Electrical Engineering Industries.

9. Cement.

10. Fertilizers.

11. Public sector projects falling under the above mentioned subjects.

12. The Directorates of the Development Wing dealing with the above subjects.

(Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, 11-4-1962)

Diploma in Pharmacy Course - July 1962 Session

This course will be open to persons who possess a minimum educational qualification of :—

A pass in Matriculation examination or a High School Examination or a Secondary School - Leaving Certificate examination with General Science as one of the subjects of a recognized Indian University or a duly Constituted Board, or

(*b*) any of the examination accepted by the Pharmacy Council of India as equivalent to any of the above examinations.

Note :—S S.L.C. failed or completed candidates are not eligible to apply for admission to the course.

2. The course will commence from 2nd July 1962 and it will cover a period of two years. The subjects will be taught at the Madras Medical College, Madras.

3. (*a*) The tuition fees will be Rs. 60 for the first year and Rs. 72 for the second year. All the selected candidates should pay at the College office in cash a sum of Rs. 8 towards College Athletic Club fee in addition to the tuition fees.

(*b*) The candidates who are willing to execute a bond agreeing to serve the Government for a period of five years after successfully completing this course will be awarded stipend at Rs. 20 per month for nine months in each academic year of the course. No appointment is however guaranteed. The stipendiary candidates will also be exempted from payment of tuition fees.

4. Intending candidates may apply to the Dean, Madras Medical College, Madras-3 in prescribed application form which can be had from the Dean, Madras Medical College, Madras on written requisition accompanied by (1) an Indian Crossed Postal Order for 50 nP drawn in favour of the Dean, Madras Medical College, Madras-3 and (2) a sufficiently stamped and self addressed envelope.

Note :—No money orders or Treasury receipts or cash at College Office counter will be accepted.

5. Application accompanied by the following documents should reach the Dean, Madras Medical College, Madras not later than 3 p.m. on Monday, the 11th June 1962. Application received after that date and time will be rejected.

(*a*) Registration fees : An Indian Crossed Postal Order for Rs. 2 drawn in favour of the Dean, Madras Medical College, Madras, being the registration fee. It shall neither be refunded to the candidates under any circumstances, nor adjusted towards the tuition fees in the case of candidates selected for admission. Money Order or Treasury receipt or payment at College office cash counter will not be accepted under any circumstances.

(*b*) A statement of marks obtained at the Public Examination for the Secondary School - Leaving Certificate attested by the Headmaster of a School or by a Gazetted Officer with his office seal. (The original should be produced at the time of admission).

(*c*) If the applicant belongs to a socially and educationally Backward Class or Scheduled Caste, or Scheduled Tribe a certificate from the Revenue authorities (not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar) stating such class, caste or tribe in the form appended to the form of application.

(*d*) Certified copy of Transfer certificate (Original to be produced only at the time of admission).

(*e*) Physical fitness certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon.

(*f*) Two Conduct certificates of recent date.

(*g*) A certificate of nativity issued by an officer of the Revenue Department not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar in the form appended to the form of application.

Note:—Candidates of Madras State alone need apply for admission to the above course at this college

6. The Physical fitness certificates should contain information of the following points :—

(*i*) Height, (*ii*) Weight, (*iii*) Chest measurement on full inspiration and on full expiration, (*iv*) acuteness of vision and (*v*) appearance.

7. A selected candidate who fails to join the classes within the date fixed will be refused admission and claim for the refund of the fees will not be entertained.

K. G. KRISHNASWAMY,
Dean.

Madras Medical College,
Madras, 26th April, 1962.

Fort St. George Gazette, May, 2, 1962.

Patent and Proprietary Medicines

G. S. R. 561 — In exercise of the powers conferred by the rule 12 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 10 - Central Excises, dated the 5th April 1940, namely :

In the table annexed to the said notification—

1. in the entries in column 2 against Serial No. 1— .... (*iii*) for the entry.

"Patent or proprietary Medicines as defined in clause (d) of section 3 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (23 of 1940), not containing alcohol", the entry "Patent or Proprietary Medicines not containing alcohol, opium, Indian hemp or other narcotic drugs or other narcotics other than those medicines which are exclusively Ayurvedic, Unani, Sidha or Homeopathic", shall be substituted.

B. N. BANERJI,
Joint Secretary.

The Gazette of India Extraordinary, 24h April, 1962.

RE-ORGANISATION OF A MEMBER-FIRM

We are glad to learn that M/s. Ranbaxy and Co. (P) Ltd., one of our members, have, in collaboration with M/s. Lepetit S. P. A. Milan (Italy) renamed their concern as "Lepetit Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, but they continue to carry on their business in the same premises, "Ebrahim Mansion", 3, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras-1.

All India Retail Chemists Association

This Association, which represents purely the retail Chemists all over India, was formed two years back and it is making very good progress in most of the States. The present membership of the Association consists of more than 750 individual members and about 50 associations.

This Health Ministry of India as also the State Ministries have recognised this Association as voicing forth the legitimate demands and aspirations of the retail chemists.

The Association is guided by the Managing Committee consisting of the office bearers and members of the Executive Committee drawn all over India. The President of the year is Sri R. Ganesan of Madras, the Treasurer is Sri N. R. Sarma of Bombay, the Secretary is Sri Deodhar of Poona, while the Joint Secretary is Sri C. A. Vasudevan of M/s. A. Welldon & Company, Madras.

Managing Committee meets at Madras

The Second Managing Committee meeting for the year 1962 (official year January to December) was held at Madras on 28th April, 1962. Subjects of urgent importance were discussed thread-bare and directions were given to the office bearers to take up the matters with the concerned Government Departments and Associations.

The meeting was represented by members from Bombay, Poona Nagpur, Bangalore and Trivandrum. It was agreed by all the members that there should be an intensive enrolment of members. It was decided to increase the membership by atleast 500 in 1962. Though there are more than 50 associations affiliated to the AIRCA, the office bearers were requested to see that atleast 100 associations are affiliated with AIRCA.

Drugs Conference

A detailed discussion took place regarding the proceedings of the 7th Drugs Conference held at Bombay. It was decided to write to the Drugs Controller, India, requesting him to take decisions on matters relating to Warranty, date of expiry, maintenance of registers and inclusion of Doctors under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act as dealers etc.

Uniform Trade Prices

The important subject of evolving effective measures to bring uniformity in trade prices among retailers was discussed and the office bearers were requested to proceed cautiously and effectively. It was also felt that the meeting of the representatives of Manufacturers, Distributors and Retailers will be quite useful in finding solutions in some of the matters regarding trade practices.

It was also pointed out that the printed circulars which the Association sent to the Manufacturers and Distributors and their associations have evoked good all-round response. The office bearers are hopeful that solutions for some problems can be had when the joint meeting of all interests takes place in the near future

Since the Union Ministry of Health as well as some States are in a lethargic way

in implementing the suggestions accepted in the Drugs Conference, it was considered advisable to maintain regular and systematic correspondence with the concerned departments and see that replies are received for the points raised by the Association.

The necessity and importance of non-official representation in All the Boards and Advisory Committees formed either by the Ministry of Health or by the State Ministries was emphasised by members and it has been decided to impress on the Governments that no committee should be without atleast 3 members from the non-official side. Among the three members, one should represent the AIRCA, as this association is the only accredited All-India Association for Retailers.

The venue of the next meeting of the Managing Committee has been decided to be Bangalore. Sri Raghavan of Bangalore, Member of the Managing Committee, who extended the invitation to have the meeting at Bangalore was thanked.

IMPROVEMENT IN MEMORY BY INJECTIONS

According to Dr. Cameron, a Montreal psychiatrist injections of the chemical, known as ribonucleic acid are capable of improving 'memory' in human beings, especially those who are pre-senile and aged patients with memory defects The experiments carried out by him says, Dr. Cameron, have opened up remarkable possibilities.

* * *

The steady job of an ambitious salesman is to beat his yesterday's concentrate on To-day; and there will surely be a good week.

* * *

An immediate sale is a temporary advantage, but a satisfied customer is a permanent asset.

* * *

There is no salesmanship in selling at a loss.